form our duties to ourself and to the rest of the world according to our convictions, from day to day and year to year, as the occasion shall present itself.

Sir, something has been said about an alliance with England to restrain the march of Russia over the European continent. I am free to say that I desire no alliance with England or with any other crowned head. I am not willing to acknowledge that America needs England as an ally to maintain the principles of our Government. Nor am I willing to go to the rescue of England, to save her from the power of the Autocrat, until she assimilates her institutions to ours. Hers is a half-way house between despotism and republicanism. She is responsible, as much as any Power in Europe, for the failure of the revolutionary movements which have occurred within the last four ary movements which have occurred within the last four years. English diplomacy, English intrigue, and English perfidy put down the revolution in Sicily and in Italy, and perhay put down the revolution in Sicily and in Italy, and was the greatest barrier to its success even in Hungary. So long as England shall, by her diplomacy, attempt to defeat liberal movements in Europe, I am utterly averse to an alliance with her to sustain her monarch, her nobles, and her privileged classes.

England must sustain her constitutional monarchy, even

England must sustain her constitutional monarchy, even against absolutism, without receiving aid from republican America with my consent, and especially so long as she condemns to imprisonment and transportation for life the noble Irish patriots, whose only crime consisted in attempting that for which the great Hungarian is now idolized by the English people. She must do justice to Ireland, and the Irish patriots in exile, and to the masses of her own people, by relieving them from the oppressive taxation imposed to sustain the privileged classes, and by adopting republican institutions, before she can have my sympathy, much less my aid, even against Russia. I wish no alliance with monarchs. No republican movement will sympathy, much less my aid, even against Russia. I wish no alliance with monarchs. No republican movement will ever succeed so long as the people put their trust in princes. The fatal error committed in Italy, in Germany, in France, wherever the experiment was tried, consisted in placing a prince at the head of the popular movement. The princes all sympathized with the dynasties from which they were descended, and seized the first opportunity to produce a reaction, and to betray the people into the hands of their

complished through British diplomacy and intrigue.
What more natural? The power of the British Government What more natural? The power of the British Government is in the hands of the princes and the nobility. Their sympathies are all with the privileged classes of other countries in every movement which does not affect the immediate interests of their own kingdom. Republicanism has nothing to hope, therefore, from England, so long as she maintains her existing Government and preserves her present policy. I repeat, I desire no alliance with England. We require no assistance from her, and will yield none to her until she does justice to her own people. The peculiar position of our country requires that we should have an American policy in our foreign relations, based upon the principles of our own Government, and adapted to the spirit of the age. We should sympathize with every liberal movement—recognise the independence with every liberal movement—recognise the independence of all republics—form commercial freaties and open diplomatic relations with them—protest against all infractions of the laws of nations, and hold ourselves ready

Returning to the immediate question before the Senate, I hold that a welcome to Governor Kossuth—a national welcome and a public reception by both houses of Conwelcome and a public reception by both houses of Congress, is no cause of offence to any Power on earth. That the despotic Powers of the Old World would prefer to have us withhold from this distinguished champion of freedom every act of courtesy and evidence of sympathy is doubtless true; for they would take his life and consign his name to infamy for the very deeds which endear him to every American heart, and make him the representative of the liberal movement in the Old World. We love and honor him for the same reason that they hate and fear him. Hence we cannot regulate our action by their wishes. We should not act in abject obedience to the wishes of other nations whose institutions are different from ours, nor in fear of their resentment. We should act in fear of God, performing our duty to ourselves and to mankind, and leave the world to form its own opinion. I desire to extend this welcome to Governor Kossuth because he is the recognised representative of the popular movement in Europe. The resolution does not commit us movement in Europe. The resolution does not commit to any thing in the future. It is no sufficient objection that Governor Kossuth may ask more for his country than we deem it consistent with the interests and honor of our country to grant. I repeat, we will judge of that question when it arises. I will not encourage the despots of Europe by our refusal in advance, nor will I mislead him by inciting hopes which may not be realized. Let us do our nd reserve the right to do whatever American interests and honor and duty may require in the future.

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. President, when the original resolution—the first resolution—was presented, I briefly stated the reasons why I could not vote for that resolution.

since the discussion has commenced, the character of the proposition before this body has most essentially changed. Candor and justice now require that a right understanding of this subject, which is before the nation, and of the distinguished individual that we are disposed to honor, should be brought to our view, and that we should understanding of the contract stand each other thoroughly. What were the expecta-tions created in the bosom of Kossuth when he received what is called an invitation to the hospitality of this country? We are to ask of him, sir, what impression that in-vitation made upon him, and what expectation it created. And when we shall understand that, sir, then candor compels us to investigate the understanding existing between the host and the guest. We tendered to him a national vessel to come to this

country to seek an asylum—to come to this country to receive its hospitality. We did not intend to interfere in the domestic affairs of Hungary, or any other country. We found him an exile—a voluntary captive under the hospitality of the Turkish Government. We invited him . He has come. He is now receiving our hospitality. He announces to the world the character of the invitation. Now let us understand it. What is the construc-tion of it? That he has come here for the purpose of receiving not merely our sympathy, but to ask of us to interfere between his country and foreign Governments, is manifest to all. He asks us to declare that we will interfere in the event that the struggle of Hungary shall re-commence against Austria. He states to the world that this is the object of his visit. No sooner does he land upon our shores than he announces it. He says, your sympathy I knew I had. I and my countrymen have the sympathies of the world; but it is not for mere sympathy that I have crossed the Atlantic ocean. I come here to have something done for my country—that is the subhave something done for my country—that is the substance of it. I want to receive the endorsement of this country, if the hour of revolution should ever come again in my fatherland, when the fight shall commence, that the United States will pledge herself to stand by and see fair play. If any other nation on earth interferes, then the United States shall take a part in the contest. That is the character of the position that he countries. He are the character of the position that he countries the character of the position that he countries the country is the substant of this reason that I have taken my stand against this resolution. Hence it is that I would give him a cordial welcome as an exile to our shores. But the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) says that he welcomes him as the representative of a great principle. I would ask, what principle? Kossuth himself says that it is the right to fit is not of this nation to interfere with foreign nations. It is not the principle of non-intervention, but the right to interfere United States shall take a part in the contest. That is the character of the position that he occupies. He asks try in the contemplated revolution—money, arms, and soldiers. This is his impression. Is it not, then, due to candor—do not honor and magnanimity require the Government of the United States to announce to Louis Konsuth himself says that it is the right of this nation to interfere with foreign nations. It is not the principle of non-intervention, but the right to interfere when two Powers are engaged in war to prevent a third Power from interfering; that is the principle of non-intervention, but the right to interfere when two Powers are engaged in war to prevent a third Power from interfering; that is the principle of non-intervention, but the right to interfere when two Powers are engaged in war to prevent a third Power from interfering; that is the principle of non-intervention, but the right to interfere when two Powers are engaged in war to prevent a third Power from interfering; that is the principle of non-intervention, but the right to interfere when two Powers are engaged in war to prevent a third Power from interfering; that is the principle of non-intervention, but the right to interfere when two Powers are engaged in war to prevent a third Power from interfering; that is the principle of non-intervention, but the right to interfere when two Powers are engaged in war to prevent a third Power from interfering; that is the principle of non-intervention, but the right to interfere when two Powers are engaged in war to prevent a third Power from interfering; that is the principle? will you suffer him to come to the seat of Government under these expectations, without explaining to him the character in which you expect to receive him? It seems to me to be our express duty to inform Kossuth, who has received such favorable impressions from the tenor of the invitation of welcome to our shores, by announcing to him

they intend to justify the expectations that Kossuth has should express something more than a mere negative vote.

announced in coming to this country? Will you leave The objects of both resolutions, as I understand them—

any difference between them. But I return the question to the gentleman, would he, in 1824, have concurred with Webster or Monroe?

Mr. FOOTE. If they are the same, there is no neces-

sity for reading it.
Mr. DAWSON. I understand the gentleman to say they

are the same. I will read from the message of 1824:

"In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States has always taken a deep inworld, in which the United States has always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit are those between Turkey and Greece, in Eurer, heterogeness and the new Governments are naighbors, in this hemisphere. In host more wars the cause of independence, of liberty, and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring Powers is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited in a high degree in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective Governments, may lead to a more decisive result? that they may produce an accord among them to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions at this day so eminently entitle her?

may produce an accord among them to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions at this day so eminently entitle her?

"With respect to the contest to which our neighbors are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a Power, is scarcely felt in it. These new States had completely achieved their independence before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former Governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new States are settling down under Governments, elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we evidently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people had a right to institute for themselves the Government which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them—of the good effect of which, being our neighbors, they are competent judges; and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other Powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest we take in their independence—which we have acknowledged, and in the enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own Government—has been declared, and is known to the world."

Here is the part to which I wish to call the attention of the Secretor form Wiscissippi (Mr. Foogra.)

their own Governments—has been declared, and is known to the world."

Here is the part to which I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote:)

"Separated as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of European Governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into whatever scale it may turn in it various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every Power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbors our situation is different. It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us."

now, sir, these are the principles laid down by Mr. Monroe, and laid down from the foundation of the Government: that we have no interference with European nations—we take no part in their wars—we will suffer no European Power to intermeddle with the affairs of this

But what is the proposition before us? Strip it of the circumstances which surround it—take away the burden of rhetoric of the gentleman's declamation—and what does to the Volga, will be made to understand that the symof rhetoric of the gentleman's declamation—and what does the proposition amount to? It amounts to this: What does Kossuth expect of this country? What does he be-lieve your invitation is intended to signify? How are you to have information of the object expected from the distinguished, candid, and honest individual himself? What does he tell you? He tells you that he comes, not for your sympathy, but he comes expecting the material for war from you—he comes for your pronunciamiento or proclamation, in the event that Hungary and Austria again engage in a bloody contest, that you will stand by and at least see fair play. And if any other foreign Power and at least see fair play. And if any other foreign Power interposes, you will have a hand in it. Is not this the principle? I ask Senators to put any construction upon the sentiments expressed to the contrary. A crisis like this in the history of our own country, just preceding a Presidential election, when every means are taken to terminate the transaction favorable to party and sectional purposes, is by no means uncommon. Why, sir, is this? Why, sir, it is wrong. There is a want of candor—there the way of the progress of the globe, must be offensive to despotism. Our forms of Government are antagonistic, and the progress of one leads to the destruction of the other. Our very birth was an offence to despotism. It grew out of it, and every step which we man come here without telling him what we really intendpurposes, is by no means uncommon. Why, sir, is this?
Why, sir, it is wrong. There is a want of candor—there is a want of magnanimity. Now, to let this distinguished man come here without telling him what we really intended to do is what I call unfair and unjust.

Why were we to open our arms and hearts to receive why were we to open our arms and heart to receive thim? It was to throw around him the protection of the constitution of this country—to make him an American citizen, and give him a home in our country. But when he comes, he changes his character into that of an agitator, and proclaims to us—gentlemen, I come to dine with you, and will describe the character of the dishes that shall be put on the table. I will tell you what I expect when I come to see you. If you invite me to dine with you, I am to dictate as to the mode in which your table is to be spread. If you desire to keep from being deceived, act with candor yourself. Now, Mr. President, this is a question that comes home to every man's honor— it comes home to the candor and magnanimity of every man. It is not to come home to us as mere politicians. The sentiments growing out of this question will very essentially affect our honor and our reputation as Senators. Is there a gentleman here who will say to Kossuth we will give you the material of war at the proper time? And if Kossuth says to you, I came here with that expecyou, if you do not explain your course, as he said to the committee from Philadelphia, "If I had known before I come here that that was the limitation put upon your invitation, I would have hesitated long before I would have come here." He is acting with candor—with that bold and manly independence that has ever marked his career. Let us follow the example; and, when we are dealing with a candid man and statesman in every sense of the term, let us act with equal candor.

It is for this reason that I have taken my stand against

follow.

I ask pardon of the Senate for having thus long occpied their time. It was not my design to speak long upon this subject. But I wished to inform this body of the course that, by being pursued, would, in my opinion, be doing justice to ourselves and to Kossuth.

invitation of welcome to our shores, by announcing to him that he is mistaken. Say to him, come, but not with the assurance that this body has the intention of giving you any encouragement—that our Government gives any pledge of assurance to sustain you in any hour that may arise. Do not expect that we shall tender money to you, or supply you with soldiers.

Now, sir, as an honorable man, when connected with another inclividual, will you suffer that individual to have wrong impressions concerning inducements which you have not held out to him without assuring him that you have not held out to him without assuring him that you have not held out to him without assuring him that you have no such intentions? No, sir. Just so with nations. It is due to the Government of the United States that they announce to this distinguished individual the object that they have in view; and I submit to Senators whether they intend to justify the expectations that Kossuth has

jected—as they have been here to some extent—to an inquisitorial examination—an examination from which frail humanity, whatever form it take, can never emerge unscathed. But, in yielding him this respect, I regard him as the impersonation, the imbodiment of the principles of civil and religious liberty among the millions of Europe. I regard him as a man followed to our shores by the eyes of the petty tyrants of every quarter of Europe, and as the man who has concentrated upon himself the gaze of the struggling millions of the earth, who are regarding him at this moment as the forlorn hope of freedom. By both parties—by the oppressors and the oppressed—his advent here, the first breath he drew upon our soil, must be regarded as fraught with probabilities the most momentous; and every patriot of Europe, from the Rhine to the distant mountains of Transylvania, who has traced in our history the mighty results of the first steps of the pill-grims upon this continent, doubtless puts up his prayer to Heaven that the footsteps of Kossuth may also lead to country, to freedom, and to home.

The part of the sympathize with him, because he, in the centre of the despotism of ages, and surrounded by the mighty moral and physical influences of time-honored monarchies, had the sagacity to direct his attention to our form of Government, and the courage to lead his people by our example. Principles, sir, are more mighty in the change of empires than all the armed intervention that ever unfurled a flag. Kossuth struggled for a principle which we venerate—the principle of self-government, as I understand it—and, struggling, failed. But his very failure in such a cause entitles him as fully to our sympathy and respect as any degree of success could possibly have done.

I feel called upon to say that, in supporting this resolution, I am not governed by the question whether he was or was not invited to our country by the action of Congress. But though the solution of this question, about which honorable Senators so widely differ, is

me as unimportant, I am free to confess that I can per-ceive, neither in the joint resolution of Congress nor in any act of any department of our Government, nothing which confers upon him this character, or justifies his friends in placing him in this attitude. No fair construcfriends in placing him in this attitude. No fair construc-tion of language, in my judgment, can possibly regard the joint resolution of Congress as an invitation to our coun-try. The utmost that was ever contemplated by this Government was to afford him and his companions-in-arms, prisoners in Turkey, a means of reaching the Uni-ted States, if they should desire to emigrate here. No, sir; my sympathy is yielded regardless of any such con-sideration.

I believe that there is no disposition on the part of Sen ators who have spoken against this resolution to withhold from Kossuth their respect and sympathy. On the con-trary, every Senator whom I have heard express an opin-ion seems to regard him as the man of the age. I will ion seems to regard him as the man of the age. I will not stop to inquire whether adulation of this character be merited or well-founded. But, while yielding him this personal tribute, the feeling with those who oppose this resolution seems to be, that, if it shall pass, it will be a species of intervention, or at least that it may lead to species of intervention, or at least that it may lead to intervention and entangling alliances in the affairs of Europe. Now, differing in toto, as I do, from those honorable Senators, I must, nevertheless, respect the motive which dictates their opposition; and I am free to confess that if I could regard it in this light—if I could look at it as intervention in the affairs of Europe, or as leading to such intervention, however slight it might be—it would never receive my vate. ever receive my vote.

never receive my vote.

But it is impossible to regard this simple resolution as intervention. I have listened to Senators who have spoken, upon the other side of the question to discover some argument on the subject to show that the expression of sympathy is intervention. But I have failed to discover any. Had I been convinced that it was intervention, the resonant And what is now proposed to be done, Mr. President! I lution should certainly not receive my support. I canlution shoul to the Volga, will be made to understand that the sympathies and prayers of the American people on this broad continent are with the masses; and the masses themselves will feel their hearts swelling with new hopes, their arms strengthened with new vigor; and it is for this very reason that I am prepared to support it.

If we may justly welcome Kossuth to our soil—if we could place a national ship at his disposal to bring him here—if we can express our sympathies in his past sufferings and our ardent hope for his brilliant future—if we can do this on our own soil, in our own family circle

we can do this on our own soil, in our own family circle of States, and under the broad shadow of our flag, what have taken in our political existence has been but an augmentation of it. Every town, hamlet, and village in our country; every spot of earth consecrated by our flag; every star added to our Union, is not only an offence, but every star added to our Union, is not only an offence, but an attack, a direct attack upon despotism; and our glorious country itself, towering, as it does, above the nations of the earth, and within the moral vision of all mankind, is a monument, and I verily believe a monument designed by the Almighty, which tells as plainly as the writing upon the wall that the days of despotism are numbered. Yes, sir, I believe our country is a monument permitted by Heaven to foretell the destruction of despotism, and that it has become a mere question of time ment permitted by Heaven to foretell the destruction of despotism, and that it has become a mere question of that I cannot believe for a single moment that the honorable Senators who oppose this resolution are actuated by any consideration as to what the despots of Europe or any Power of earth may think of their conduct. No. sixany Power of earth may think of their conduct. No, sir; I am not to be told that any member of this body would deviate the thousandth part of a hair from any course which his judgment and part of a hair from any course which his judgment and patriotism would dictate through fear of any of the consequences which might arise in that quarter. If any such cowardly instincts could find their way into these halls, the associations by which we are surrounded, the high vocation we pursue, would make a hero of the coward in an instant. But the opposition springs from the idea that, if this is not intervent e, it may lead to it. As regards the abstract subject of intervention, I entirely concur with the gentlemen who have spoken in opposition to the resolution. I believe if we intervene at all it must be morally, not physically. we intervene at all it must be morally, not physically. And in this light our intervention has been going on for years, and its march is mighty at this very moment. By bringing from Europe her down-trodden thousands; by offering to the martyrs of civil and religious liberty in the Old World a country and a home; by admitting them to the rights of citizenship before they speak our language; by bestowing upon them our public lands, and throwing around them the protection of equal laws, liberties, and institutions, I believe we are doing more for the amelioration of man's condition, more for the development of human intellect, power, and hanniness, than all the armed

man intellect, power, and happiness, than all the armed intervention in the world could ever do. But, sir, a species of amicable intervention has been al but, sir, a species of amicable intervention has been alluded to. Protests have been spoken of by honorable Senators to whom it has always been my pleasure to look for instruction on that as on all other points of international law; and I say with all frankness now, though still open to conviction, that I cannot regard a protest as the result or the evidence of any amicable intervention. Neither do I agree with my honorable friends as to the

the ground that such an expression will be a departure from the settled policy of our country, argument and not declamation shuld be invoked to show it to be intervention; and I trut, sir, that opposition to the passage of the resolution rill not be persisted in unless honorable Senators can astain this point.

Mr. BADGR said: When the Congress of the United States is calle upon to award a high henor—an honor, according to he estimate of the Senator from Florida, (Mr. MALLOR;) who has just taken his seat, higher than the highest tiumph that Rome, in her palmiest days, ever awarded to her conquering heroes and sons—it is certainly but rasonable to expect that the grounds upon which such a semand is made should be clear and manifest. And surely, without troubling ourselves with any investigation a to what are supposed to be the musty doctrines of pecedent, we have a right to expect that gentlemen wheak this at our hands shall assign the casons why w should now, for a second time, offer the contemplated onor to the individual who is named in this resolution. And gentlemen have felt that there was an obligation won them to produce the reasons for these proceedings. My honorable friend from Illinois (Mr. Douglass,) yeserday evening, who seemed to consider it strange and uneasonable that this resolution should provoke the least liscussion—that gentleman himself, who

that I dare st venture, but which were well and forcibly expressed by others. Now, knowing as I do that the honorable gendeman, when he speaks in this chamber, always speak to the body before him, and seeks to enlighten and guide our opinions, and has no ulterior object or purpose beare his mind, I have felt by the remarks of his the stronget possible conviction fasten upon my mind that the friends of this resolution have thought it necessary to assign some reason for its adoption. And I must say that when I listened to that honorable Senator, and also when I had listened to other honorable Lenators—my friend from Michigan (Mr. Cass) in particular—I have felt another conviction fasten upon my mind, viz. that while they were deeply impressed with the extreme necessity for producing reasons, they found it a very difficult task o do so.

time, suspend the calm exercise of our judgment. And when, after this storm of passion had subsided, and we were at length allowed to exercise our own judgments.

had be formed by the despote of Barrope to destroy the temperature of Facelors that now remains, the constitution of the Santarian production of the Santarian production

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was adopted: "Whereas the people of the United States sincerely sympa-thize with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish Government in receiving and treating those noble exiles with kindness and hospitality; and whereas, if it be the wish of hese exiles to emigrate to the United States, and the will of the Sultan to permit them to leave his dominions: Therefore,

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is requested to authorize the employment of some one of the public vessels which may now be cruising in the Mediterranean to receive and convey to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in certificity."

is associates in captivity." Now, sir, the preamble of that resolution asserts in the first place a fact, and then alleges a contingency, upon which contingency, and upon which alone, the operative part of the resolution is founded and is to take effect. The fact affirmed is the sympathy of the American people for these exiles, and our estimate of the honorable conduct of the Turkish Government in giving the refuge; the coningency is whether or not those exiles desire to emigrate o the United States. If they desire to emigrate, the Preident is requested to authorize the use of one of our ships hen cruising in the Mediterranean sea to bring them to the Juited States. And, sir, if they did not mean to emigrate, it was not the intention of the act of Congress that the President should furnish them any national ship.

Now, I presume that, without any particular dexterity in this dark, barbarous, Greek-derived science of philology,

cessity for producing reasons, they found it a very difficult task o do so.

Now, I wish to say, in the commencement of what I have to say to he Senate upon this subject, that if discussion charged it those of us who are opposed to its adoption. When the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward,) in the discharge of the high duty which he felt to be imposed upon him, thought proper to introduce his resolution, he accompanied its presentation to the Senate with a long, elaborate, and soul-stirring appeal, which was calculated to rouse our feelings, excite our passions, and, for the time, suspend the calm exercise of our judgment. And resolution passed for the benefit of Kasuth, the late Governor of Hungary, by way of doing him honor in the character which he had lately sustained. It was not a resolution which bears upon its face the slightest allusion to Notither do I agree with my honorable friends as to the policy, the wisdom, or the expediency of protesting against the conduct of any despotic Power of Europe in the present case. The protest spoken of would, in my judgment, be an intervention, and an intervention equally novel and dangerous; because I cannot in my mind get rid of the absurdity of assuming a position by protest which we had not predetermined to maintain in the only manner which could possibly prove effectual among the nations of Europe. Our policy has been that of non-intervention; and when we make a protest it goes forth accompanied by a to its expections of protest that but yesterday, as it to its expediency, I would remind honorable Senators who in the result if, were, we were engaged in a contest upon this continent; and I would ask them what would nave been the result if, and I would ask them what would not power had heard, in the midst of that contest with Mexico, we had heard, in the midst of that contest with Mexico, we had heard, we could not go with them, when it is always a matter of the surface and an auconate, and we were along against the expediency of protest in the case of and had exercised the sovereign power in Hungary. It is and had exercised the sovereign power in Hungary. It is an intervention, and an intervention, and an intervention equally novel and the expected by the misty visions of grandeur, terror, and glory with which bis impassionate eloquence had surroundant to make the find that he slightest allusion to the fact that for a short time he had been possessed of and had exercised the sovereign power in Hungary. It is an intervention, and any ot

these remarks, it which my only aim is to state orieny and frankly wherein I do not concur with my friends on this side of the chamber, and the views which influence my support of this resolution.

I hold, sir, that before we are called signor to forbear the expression of feelings in the manner proposed, upon the grand the seal of the capture.

Mr. FOOTE, (in his seat.) A fair definition of "proper men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the term. I presume the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the seal of the capture men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a true grand the term. impossible, in my judgment, if I understand the use of the English language as it is interpreted North and South, it is impossible that there can be any mistake about the understanding of Congress at the time when this resolution is offered by the Senator from was adopted:

New York to welcome Kossuth, and turn your back upon was adopted: his associates. Sir, if any reason in the world can be assigned for the resolution, it demonstrates, as a necessary and unavoidable corollary to it, that the amendment should be adopted also. I do not understand this thing; it is not consistent with my notions. It is not consistent with what I believe to be American notions of equality, that after we have sent a public ship, or authorized the usage of a public ship, to bring here Louis Kossuth and some twenty or thirty other Hungarians who have fought for their coun-try, and been exiled for their country—who have for their country shared a common captivity—we should consider it beneath the dignity of the chief to presume to welcome the associates who have shared the battle-field and have occupied the dungeon with him. Is that the idea of American equality? I do not know much about it; but some of my friends who are here, and who are much better acquainted with such subjects than I am, have spoken of a sort of Magyar-a Maguire, as some of us call it-superiority of race. Even if that is so, I suppose that his associates are neither Croats nor Sclavenians. They belong do not suppose, republican as he is supposed to be, that he would feel his dignity exceedingly insulted if we should simply say that we are glad to see him, and should add, We are also glad to see the men you have brought with

But other reasons were assigned in the course of this discussion. It was said that we were committed to adopt some such action as this, because it was an Executive re-commendation; and I thought that some of us here who falls from that distinguished gentleman, which occupied quite a consic rable portion of yesterday's sitting—a speech of wile I will say it brought no new topics before the American enate upon this subject; it urged no new argument; it oduced no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in reply to no new statement; and was made in this country, to look at its railroads, its steamboats, its har-bors, or to contemplate its Government, to look into the will it a now which seems to support, with or without reason, whatever a Whig President may recommended. Now, if that doctrine obtains among our friends who leaves Europe and comes to our shores with a view to without reason, whatever a Whig President may recommended. Now, if that doctrine obtains among our friends who leaves Europe and comes to our shores with a view to without reason, whatever a Whig President may recommended. Now, if that doctrine obtains among our friends who leaves Europe and comes to our shores with a view to look at its railroads, its steamboat censure, inasmuch as it is an evidence that they have then stepped off the Democratic platform. But we acknowledge no such doctrine; and it would be a sufficient answer to say that, even if this be an Executive recommendation, and therefore entitled to a respectful and candid consideration, yet there are actions grounds for our differ-ing from the Executive, and refusing him our support in this case. But the President of the United States has recommended no such thing.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi. If my friend will allow me, I will explain this matter. If I was understood as stating that the President of the United States had recomrestness, to introduce, at the carliest possible moment after the commencement of the session of this body, a joint resolution for the purpose of raising a joint committee of the two houses of Congress to decide, in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his message, upon the most expedient mode of affording a national reception to Governor Kossuth.

He went further, as I may now state. I dislike to go into these particulars, but really the allusions of the hon-crable Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BADGER) make i necessary for me to do so.

Mr. BADGER. Go on; I shall be glad to hear you.

land, unless contradicted by an unheard-of exception. As able and distinguished Scnator from whom this resolution to its expediency, I would remind honorable Senators who maintain this idea of protest that but yesterday, as it who supported this resolution by their eloquence and arguments—were we not bound, independent of all other and I would ask them what would have been the result if, in the midst of that contest with Mexico, we had heard, some cool morning, that the Czar of Russia, from his distance with us to depart from them?

I say, therefore, that it is out of place to say that it is portant that when the Sultan gave permission to the exite of Austria considered his entertainment in Turkey as an offence te him. We known that he demonstrate the Emmoror of Austria considered his entertainment in Turkey as an offence te him. We known that he so of Mississippi. He went further, and re-duction the Emmoror of Austria considered his entertainment in Turkey as an offence te him. We known that he de-manded that he should be expelled from Turkey by the gunested manded that he should be expelled from Turkey by the gunested who supported this resolution the Emmoror of Austria considered his entertainment in Turkey as an offence te him. We known that he de-manded that he should be expelled from Turkey by the gunested who supported this resolution the Emmoror of Austria considered his entertainment in Turkey as an offence te him. We known that he de-manded that he should be expelled from Turkey by the gunested who supported this resolution to the Emmoror of Austria considered his entertainment in Turkey as an offence te him. We known that he demonstrate the Emmoror of Austria considered his entertainment in Turkey as an offence te him. We known that he demonstrate the Emmoror of Austria considered his entertainment in Turkey as an offence te him. We should have been the result if, is both to general the Emmoror of Austria considered his entertainment in Turkey as an offence te him. We should have been the Emmoror of